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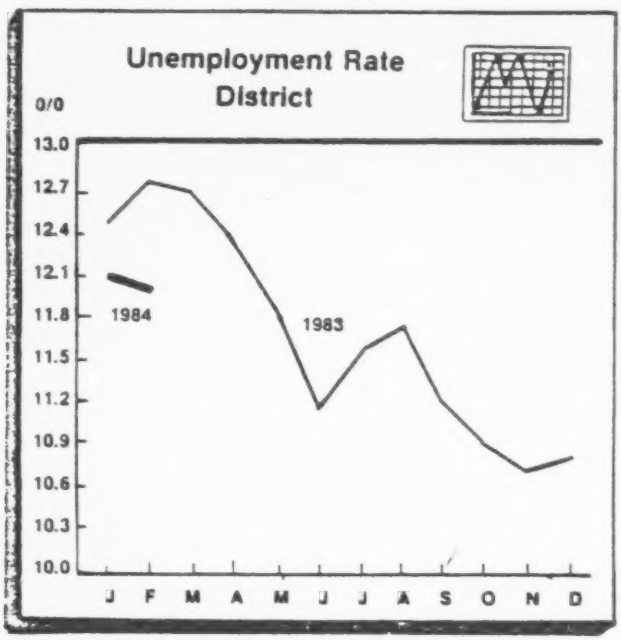
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1984 APRIL 13, 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY OVER THE MONTH



Preliminary data indicate that the unemployment rate was down slightly over the month in the District. Between January 1984 and February 1984, the unemployment rate dropped from 12.1 percent to 12.0 percent. Reflecting historical trends in the January to February unemployment levels, the change in the number of unemployed District residents was modest (-900). The magnitude of the drop in the level of employment (4,200), however, runs counter to the historical January-February trend which calls for a slight movement in the level of employment. The drop in employment between December 1983 and January 1984 was also greater than the historical trend. Even though two months of data do not establish a trend, the decline in employment may be cause for concern, since these changes may reflect more than seasonal monthly changes.

Compared to year ago estimates (February 1983 to February 1984) the employment situation of District residents has improved. Since February 1983 employment of District residents has increased by 1,600. Similarly, joblessness among City residents has declined by 2,400. As a result of the fall in unemployment and the rise in employment the jobless rate in the District dropped from 12.8 percent in February 1983 to 12.0 percent in February 1984. After more than a year, the National/Local economic recovery seems to have taken hold in the District.

Preliminary data indicate that the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents continues to improve. Over the month (January 1984 to February 1984) the Area unemployment rate dropped

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
February 1984

	February b/ 1984	January c/ 1984	Febuary 1983	January 1983	Net Change From January 1984	Net Change From Febuary 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	316,600	321,800	317,300	316,100	-5,200	-700
Total Employment	278,500	282,700	276,900	276,800	-4,200	1,600
Total Unemployment	38,100	39,000	40,500	35,000	-900	-2,400
Unemployment Rate d/	12.0	12.1	12.8	12.5	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,778,800	1,784,200	1,725,800	1,723,800	-5,400	53,000
Total Employment	1,696,200	1,695,900	1,621,400	1,619,000	300	74,900
Total Unemployment	82,600	88,200	104,500	104,800	-5,600	-21,900
Unemployment Rate d/	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.1	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,462,200	1,462,400	1,408,500	1,407,700	-200	53,700
Total Employment	1,417,700	1,413,200	1,344,500	1,342,400	4,500	73,200
Total Unemployment	44,500	49,200	64,000	65,300	-4,700	-19,500
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.4	4.5	4.6	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

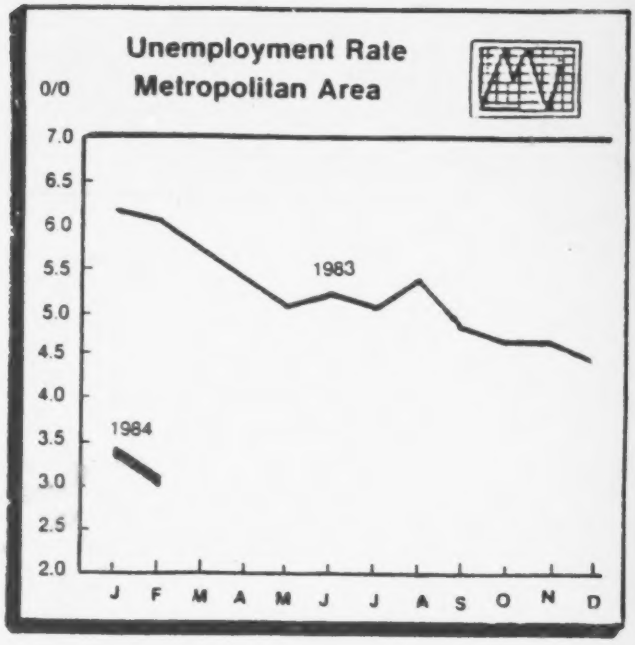
Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

from 5.0 percent to 4.6 percent, while the Suburban unemployment rate dropped from 3.4 percent to 3.0 percent. Unemployment among Area residents declined (-6.4 percent) from 88,200 in January 1984 to 82,600 in February 1984. The drop in unemployment of Suburban residents was even greater (-9.6 percent) as their numbers declined from 49,200 in January 1984 to 44,500 in February 1984. Employment in the Area increased slightly (0.02 percent) while Suburban employment rose 0.3 percent over the month.

Compared to year ago estimates (February 1983 to February 1984) the employment situation in the Washington Metropolitan Area has improved significantly. Since February 1983 the Area jobless rate has declined 1.4 percentage points, from 6.0 percent to 4.6 percent. The (relative) drop among Suburban residents was even greater as their jobless rate dropped from 4.5 percent to 3.0 percent in February 1984. Like the Nation, gains in Area employment have been robust, rising 4.6 percent over the year. Suburban employment rose 5.4 percent between February 1983 and February 1984. With the continued improvement in the National/Local economies (in February 1984) joblessness has dropped by 21,900, with Suburban joblessness dropping by 19,500 over the year. Since the recessionary trough of December 1982, Area and Suburban employment has increased 54,300 and 55,700 respectively. Similarly, joblessness has declined by 14,000 and 15,800 in the Area and Suburbs respectively. As a result of these improvements the Area jobless rate has dropped from 5.7 percent to the current 4.6 percent.

Industry Growth in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District remained virtually unchanged (-100) over the month (January to February 1984). The balance was achieved through off-setting changes in private sector and public sector employment. The



private sector added 1,200 new jobs over the month while government jobs declined by 1,300.

Almost all the private sector gains were associated with the Services industry (+1,100 jobs) with the most significant increase occurring in the Hotels and Other Lodging Places, reflecting the grand opening of the J.W. Marriott Hotel during February. Smaller Services industry gains were also noted in Business, Health, Legal and all Other Services. Small seasonal declines were observed in the Transportation, Communications and Public Utility industry (-200) and Construction (-100).

As noted however, government job losses off-set the monthly private sector gain as federal jobs declined by 1,700. Meanwhile, the number of District Government jobs increased by 400 over the month.

Over the Year Changes in the District

Over-the-year (February 1983 compared to February 1984) the District gained 6,900 jobs, a 1.2 percent increase. Unlike the over-the-month changes, however, the over the year increase was

led by the Federal Government which added 4,100 new jobs. This is almost 2.0 percent more Federal jobs than in February 1983. The February 1984 Federal employment level of 209,700 is, however, 15,900 lower than the prerecessionary month of February 1979.

Over the year the District's private sector added 2,200 jobs (0.7 percent increase). As could be predicted, the Services industry led the way by adding 1,500 new jobs. The largest contributors were Hotels (+1,800) and Business Services (+1,400). This was a significant 19.4 percent increase for Hotels and a modest 4.1 percent for Business Services. Over the year Printing and Publishing added 300 jobs; Construction added 700 jobs; and Legal Services added 400 jobs. The number of jobs in Retail Trade increased by 900 over the year. On the down side, declines were noted in Educational Services (-1,500) and Communications and Public Utilities (-1,200).

Industrial Growth in the Metropolitan Area

Jobs in the Metropolitan Area continued a sustained growth over the month by adding approximately 4,000 jobs. The primary source of this growth was the addition of 5,000 State & Local Government jobs, primarily in suburban jurisdictions. Area wide, Services industry jobs increased by 3,400 as did Construction (+1,100) jobs. Significant over-the-month reductions occurred in Retail Trade, probably reflecting seasonal employment contraction from the peak holiday employment level.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

Between February 1983 and February 1984, the Washington Area added 61,500 new jobs, a growth of 3.9 percent. Nearly 89 percent of this growth was in the suburbs. More specifically, 96.0 percent of private sector jobs growth occurred in the suburbs.

The Services industry led the Area's growth by adding over the year 21,800 new positions (a 4.6 percent growth rate). Other major contributors were:

	Net New Jobs	% Change
Construction	12,000	18.5
Retail Trade	10,000	4.2
Manufacturing	5,900	9.5

All but 300 of the additional Manufacturing jobs were in suburban jurisdictions as were nearly 95 percent of the new Construction jobs and 90 percent of the additional Retail Trade jobs.

On an area wide basis Government jobs increased by 3,200 with the Federal component growing 4,400 and State and Local Government declining by 1,200. More than 90 percent of the new Federal jobs were in the District of Columbia. The loss of State and Local jobs was confined to the suburbs.

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In January 1984, the Bureau of Labor

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WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	February a/ 1984	January b/ 1984	February 1983	February a/ 1984	January b/ 1984	February 1983
TOTAL	598.6	589.7	582.7	1,652.1	1,648.2	1,590.6
Total Private Sector	331.4	330.2	329.2	1,122.1	1,121.2	1,063.8
Manufacturing	14.5	14.3	14.2	68.2	68.0	62.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	0.7	0.8	4.3	4.3	4.4
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	11.4	26.4	26.4	24.7
All Other Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	2.0	37.5	37.3	33.2
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	10.0	10.1	9.3	76.9	75.8	64.9
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	24.6	24.8	25.4	77.1	77.2	73.3
Interstate Railroads	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.0	3.8
Other Transportation	4.8 d/	4.9 c/	4.5	32.3 d/	32.1 c/	29.1
Communication & Public Utilities	16.7	16.8	17.9	40.9	41.1	40.4
Trade	56.8	56.8	56.2	311.8	315.5	298.4
Wholesale	9.3	9.4	9.6	61.1	61.1	57.7
Retail	47.5	47.4	46.6	250.7	254.4	240.7
General Merchandise	5.9	6.1	5.7	33.0	34.4	32.3
Food	NA	NA	NA	33.5	33.5	32.0
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	28.5	28.1	26.6
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.1	19.2	18.5
Eating & Drinking	21.3	21.3	20.8	80.0	80.1	76.4
Other Retail Trade	20.3	20.0	20.1	57.6	59.1	54.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.4	33.2	33.5	93.4	93.4	90.2
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.4	19.4	19.4
All Other	26.2	26.0	26.3	74.0	74.0	72.6
Services	192.0	190.9	190.5	493.7	490.3	471.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.1	10.4	9.3	23.5	22.7	21.0
Personal Services	3.6	3.6	3.9	19.2	19.0	19.1
Business Services	35.2	35.1	33.8	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.5	29.4	29.5	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.5	18.4	18.1	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	33.0	33.0	34.5	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.5	28.5	28.6	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	32.6	32.5	32.8	451.0	448.6	431.8
Government	258.2	259.5	253.5	530.0	527.0	526.8
Federal Government	209.7	211.4	205.6	350.0	352.0	345.6
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	180.0	175.0	181.2
D.C. Government	43.3	42.9	42.7	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C E S

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

E M P L O Y M E N T

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

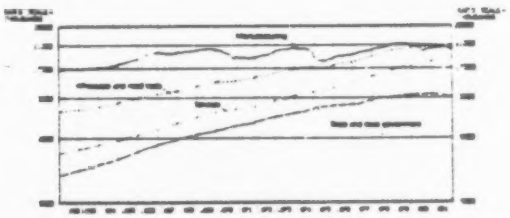
One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

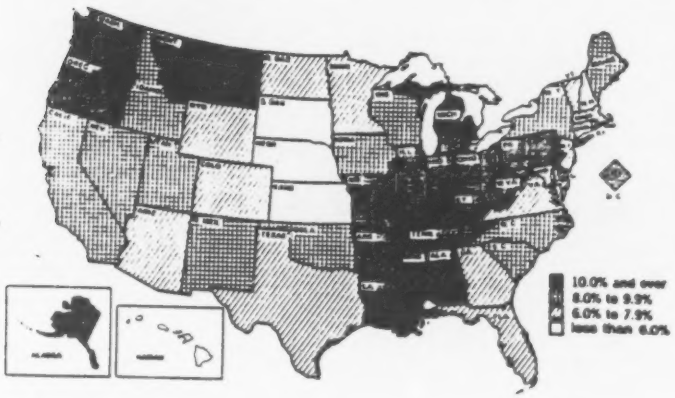
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



Statistics ranked 214 Standard Metropolitan Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rate. The Washington Area, with a 4.9 percent unemployment rate, had the 14th lowest unemployment rate. Only one major area, Dallas-Forth Worth with (4.6 percent) had a lower unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1984



However, when the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary unemployment rate of 12.2 percent) was compared to the 50 states, it had the 6th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia (17.0 percent); Alabama (13.5 percent); Alaska (13.3 percent); Michigan (12.8 percent); and Washington (12.3 percent). New Hampshire with 5.3 percent had the lowest rate among the states. Only Alaska showed an increase when compared to January of the previous year.

Comparing the District with 23 selected central cities indicates that the District had the fifth highest unemployment rate in January 1984, at 12.2 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 9.1 percent. Gary, Indiana (26.5 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (5.9 percent) had the lowest. Of these cities, only Cincinnati, Ohio experienced a higher unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*
January

	City	January 1984	January 1983
1.	Gary, Indiana	26.5	27.4
2.	Birmingham, Alabama	15.4	19.8
3.	Cleveland, Ohio	13.8	18.7
4.	Newark, New Jersey	13.0	15.6
5.	Dayton, Ohio	12.2	18.4
6.	District of Columbia	12.2	12.5
7.	Cincinnati, Ohio	19.8	15.1
8.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	10.6	13.6
9.	Miami, Florida	10.5	13.8
10.	Chicago, Illinois	10.1	12.8
11.	Kansas City, Missouri	10.0	12.6
12.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	10.0	15.7
13.	Los Angeles, California	9.4	12.2
14.	Baltimore, Maryland	9.2	11.7
15.	Houston, Texas	8.7	10.0
16	Columbus, Ohio	8.5	11.0
17.	New Orleans, Louisiana	8.3	10.0
18.	Salt Lake City, Utah	8.3	11.3
19.	Boston, Massachuetts	8.2	9.4
20.	New York, New York	8.1	9.6
21.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	7.9	10.3
22.	Atlanta, Georgia	7.5	9.5
23.	Dallas, Texas	5.9	6.6

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Activities

Nearly 12,700 beneficiaries in regular Unemployment Compensation Programs serving the District of Columbia received $6.5 million in payments in February 1984. This was approximately six percent below the amount in January 1984, and 26 percent below February

1983. To date this year, some $13.5 million has been expended to jobless workers under these programs.

The State Program (serving private industry and the District of Columbia Government) took nearly 3,300 initial claims in February--a 27 percent monthly drop. This decline is primarily seasonal--reflecting the unusually large surge of claimants filing in January associated with the change of the base period for determining benefits.

Nearly 40,400 weeks of unemployment were paid to 11,300 applicants, amounting to

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
February 1984

	February 1984	January 1984	February 1983	% Change From January 1984	% Change From February 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,277	4,492	3,581	- 27.0	- 8.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,393	47,413	58,624	- 8.5	- 26.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,852	43,173	54,268	- 7.7	- 26.6
Total Benefits Paid	$5,701,196	$6,086,543	$7,812,218	- 6.3	- 27.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.06	$140.98	$143.96	+ 1.5	- 0.6
Number of First Payments	2,219	2,749	2,649	- 19.3	- 16.2
Number of Final Payments	920	1,215	1,237	- 24.3	- 25.6
Total Beneficiaries	11,296	11,592	15,689	- 2.6	- 28.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.0	15.7	20.5	+ 14.6	- 12.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	164	300	157	- 45.3	+ 4.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,524	4,922	5,364	- 8.1	- 15.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	4,403	4,561	5,313	- 3.5	- 17.1
Total Benefits Paid	$713,986	$729,677	$871,103	- 2.2	- 18.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.16	$159.98	$163.96	+ 1.4	- 1.1
Number of First Payments	205	224	185	- 8.5	+ 10.8
Number of Final Payments	79	111	149	- 28.8	- 47.0
Total Beneficiaries	1,172	1,175	1,538	- 0.3	- 23.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.5	20.4	28.7	+ 5.4	- 25.1
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	84	62	50	+ 35.5	+ 68.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,066	1,297	1,359	- 17.8	- 21.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	732	973	1,157	- 24.8	- 36.7
Total Benefits Paid	$114,267	$151,418	$173,506	- 24.5	- 34.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$156.10	$155.62	$149.96	+ 0.3	+ 4.1
Number of First Payments	57	57	69	0.0	- 17.4
Number of Final Payments	1	3	9	- 66.7	- 88.9
Total Beneficiaries	229	262	303	- 12.6	- 24.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.8	17.1	16.8	- 25.1	- 23.8
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,525	4,854	3,788	- 27.4	- 6.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	48,983	53,632	65,347	- 8.7	- 25.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	44,987	48,707	60,738	- 7.6	- 25.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,529,449	$6,967,638	$8,856,827	- 6.3	- 26.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.14	$143.05	$145.82	+ 1.5	- 0.5
Number of First Payments	2,481	3,030	2,903	- 18.1	- 14.5
Number of Final Payments	1,000	1,329	1,395	- 24.8	- 28.3
Total Beneficiaries	12,697	13,029	17,530	- 2.5	- 27.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.1	16.1	20.9	+ 12.4	- 13.4

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

$5.7 million. These levels were slightly lower than January 1984--again reflecting the seasonal filing pattern. The number of applicants receiving benefits for the first time was 19 percent below last month; and 16 percent below last February. The average weekly benefit payment rose slightly to $143.00. The State Program has paid $11.8 million in benefits to date this year.

The program serving jobless federal workers showed essentially the same monthly pattern as did the State Program. It took 164 initial claims in February, which was 45 percent less than the previous month. It made compensation to 1,170 persons, covering 4,400 weeks; totaling $714,000. Most of its activity was below February of last year.

The Program serving ex-servicepersons was the only one to show a rise in the number of initial claims taken over last month -- nearly 36 percent. Because of its relatively small size, it did not offset the declines experienced by the other two programs. It paid nearly $114,400 in benefits in the current month -- approximately one-fourth less than the previous period. There were approximately 130 ex-servicepersons who received benefits in February. To date, the program has processed more than 140 initial claims; and paid $265,685 in benefits.

Annual Pay in the Washington Area and Other Metropolitan Areas - 1982

Annual average pay in the Washington Area in 1982 was $19,562. This placed the area 13th among 314 Metropolitan Areas. The local pay was $2,235 more than the average for all the Metropolitan Areas. Between 1981 and 1982 the average pay in the Washington Area increased by 8.8 percent as compared to 6.8 percent for all the areas. The following are several selected comparisons:

Annual Average Pay - 1982

Metropolitan Area	Average Pay	% Change 1981-82	Rank: Pay
All Areas	$17,327	6.8	N/A
Washington	$19,562	8.8	13
Atlanta	17,096	7.0	80
Baltimore	16,703	6.5	91
Boston	17,203	8.6	75
Chicago	19,189	6.6	22
Dallas	18,766	8.7	29
Detroit	20,264	3.8	10
Houston	21,027	8.0	4
Los Angeles	19,262	7.9	20
New York	20,359	8.9	8
Philadelphia	17,309	6.6	72
Richmond	16,139	7.8	133
San Francisco	20,458	9.3	6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, News Release, Friday, February 17, 1984.

LOOKING FOR WELL QUALIFIED WORKERS?

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Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations

125	Accountants
155	Lawyers
23	Programmers
14	Nurses
47	Licensed Practical Nurses
26	Medical Laboratory Technicians
33	Dental Assistants

Clerical and Sales Occupations

1,531 Secretaries
450 Clerk-Typists
44 File Clerks
1,538 General Clerks
442 Stock Clerks
1,273 Cashiers

Craft Workers

114 Automobile Mechanics
13 Diesel Mechanics
11 Bakers
188 Carpenters
73 Cement Masons
73 Electricians
167 Painters

Service Workers

134 Cooks
409 Kitchen Helpers
29 Security Guards

Laborers and Others

767 Construction Workers I
316 Construction Workers II
2,737 Building Maintenance Workers
29 Auto Body Repairers
274 Heavy Truck Drivers
142 Light Truck Drivers
36 Electronic Assemblers

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Weekly earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February 1984 rose $1.45. The Average Weekly Hours increased slightly by 0.6 of an hour. Hourly Earnings however, decreased 12¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed the most significant increase, with Average Weekly Earnings going up

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
February, 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1984	January 1984	February 1983	February 1984	January 1984	February 1983	February 1984	January 1984	February 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	390.33	388.88	350.04	38.8	38.2	36.5	10.06	10.18	9.59
Durable Goods	340.59	328.44	287.25	42.1	40.8	37.5	8.09	8.05	7.66
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	338.25	299.40	262.86	41.0	37.1	33.7	12/8.25	8.07	7.80
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	362.53	359.54	319.98	42.6	42.2	40.3	8.51	8.52	7.94
Non-durable Goods	431.14	435.37	398.06	36.2	36.1	35.7	11.91	12.06	11.15
Food & Kindred Products	514.75	502.59	489.55	33.6	33.0	37.2	1/15.32	1/15.23 7/	13.16
Printing & Publishing	446.64	452.24	402.07	36.7	36.5	35.3	3/12.17	1/12.39	11.39

Total Production Workers	February '84	January '84	February '83
	32,600	32,600	30,000

Note: Data reflects revision to 1983 Benchmark.

1/ Overtime at Premium Pay
3/ Less Overtime
4/ Change in Hourly Earnings due to shift Work With Pay Differential
7/ Shorter Work Week
12/ Longer work week

$38.85. Weekly Hours were up 3.9 hours. Hourly Earnings showed an increase of 18¢ an hour. The increase was due mainly to a longer work week as well as overtime at premium pay.

Printing and Publishing had the most significant decrease, as Weekly Earnings dropped $5.60. Weekly Hours were up slightly by 0.2 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 22¢ an hour. Printing and Publishing data reflected less overtime being worked at premium pay, thus the significant decrease. The revised Hours and Earnings data has been completed for 1983. All data reflect revisions to the 1983 Benchmark.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7 a.m.—11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.—5 p.m.	673-6995

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The following staff members of the Division of Labor Market Information and Research and Analysis have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington and Sheryl Ragland.

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Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. SMSA
1982

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
January	1,656,700	1,560,600	96,200	5.8
February	1,659,100	1,561,300	97,900	5.9
March	1,673,500	1,575,900	97,500	5.8
April	1,687,700	1,590,900	96,700	5.7
May	1,705,300	1,607,700	97,600	5.7
June	1,727,700	1,625,800	102,000	5.9
July	1,745,900	1,641,100	104,900	6.0
August	1,731,700	1,630,100	101,600	5.9
September	1,709,500	1,613,200	96,300	5.6
October	1,711,100	1,615,900	95,300	5.6
November	1,726,700	1,628,500	98,200	5.7
December	1,738,500	1,642,000	96,600	5.6
Annual Average	1,706,100	1,607,700	98,400	5.8

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1984 and December 1983.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington D.C. SMSA
1983

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
January	1,723,800	1,619,000	104,800	6.1
February	1,725,800	1,621,400	104,500	6.0
March	1,750,800	1,650,300	100,400	5.7
April	1,770,900	1,675,100	95,800	5.4
May	1,784,800	1,794,300	90,500	5.1
June	1,808,300	1,715,300	93,000	5.1
July	1,814,500	1,721,400	93,200	5.1
August	1,819,900	1,720,600	99,300	5.5
September	1,794,900	1,710,900	83,900	4.7
October	1,794,700	1,711,200	83,500	4.7
November	1,802,900	1,720,500	82,400	4.6
December	1,808,300	1,726,700	81,600	4.5
Annual Average	1,783,300	1,690,600	92,700	5.2

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1984 and December 1983.

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